

EXCHANGE:
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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June 20, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 82 82

June 20, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 94 75

7686 日二月五

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

三月五日二月六英語

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN FRANCE.

Interesting Sidelights on Our Strategic Plans.

London, June 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued a despatch covering the operations from November 18 to the commencement of the present offensive. This is a most interesting story and is a valuable historical record elucidating much that was hitherto obscure, revealing the strategic plans behind the apparently isolated attacks and raids which continued throughout the winter, and showing all as fitting in with a comprehensive and systematic scheme in order to prepare a favourable situation for the Spring advance.

Owing to the Somme battle, the enemy in the region of the Acre Valley had been forced into a pronounced salient between the Acre and Scarpe Valleys. Therefore a further short advance would give command of the Beaumont Hamel spur, and, accordingly, an attack was delivered against the defences overlooking the villages of Pys and Grandcourt on November 18. The object was to advance within assaulting distance of the Le Transloy-Lamartine line. Five thousand yards of valuable positions were acquired, but the weather then held up the operations until January, when the whole spur was captured, and we advanced a thousand yards up Beaumont Valley, with exceedingly light casualties. Owing to the close and skilful co-operation between the infantry and the artillery, and fine aircraft work, the possession of the high ground opened up an extensive artillery field, and further successes on February 3 and 4 gave us an important section of the German second line north of the Acre, making the evacuation of Grandcourt inevitable.

The next task was to drive the enemy from the Beaumont Valley, which was begun on February 2, when we captured 1,500 yards of trenches lying at the southern foot of Serre Hill. This made the village of Serre a pronounced enemy salient, and further progress in the Acre Valley would have made it untenable. Therefore the larger operation was begun with a view to acquiring the northern extremity of Miramont and observation of the Upper Acre Valley. Simultaneously a smaller attack, designed to capture the sunken road north of the Acre, which controlled the western approach to Miramont, was made. During the night of February 17, assaults were delivered, and, despite the heavy ground, thick mist and an alert enemy who kept up a barrage fire, the troops advanced with great gallantry. We succeeded and completely gained the desired objectives, also command of the enemy artillery positions in the Upper Acre Valley and his defences of Pys and Miramont. Our subsequent bombardments, as anticipated, forced the evacuation of Pys and Miramont on February 24. On the following day, positions from north of Grandcourt to the west of Serre were captured.

The weather favoured the enemy retirement. A thaw broke up the roads, sides of the trenches collapsed and the acquired ground became worse than a quagmire. On the contrary, the roads behind the enemy improved the further he withdrew, and a succession of misty days prevented a rapid pursuit. Consequently, it is greatly to the credit of all ranks that a constant touch with the enemy was maintained.

Continuous and systematic advances drove out the enemy from successive positions until March 2, when we reached the Le Transloy-Lamartine line, except at Icres, which formed a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving communications and bringing up guns, and on March 10 Icres was captured. Our casualties were less than the prisoners, who numbered 289. The way was thus opened for attacking the Le Transloy-Lamartine line, which was shelled stiffly on March 11 and 12 that the enemy fell back to parallel lines, whereupon Grivilliers and Lamartine wood were occupied and methodical operations began for attacking the next line.

Prior to this, where there were indications that the German withdrawal would further extend, it had been ascertained that he had been preparing a new defensive system, known as the Hindenburg Line, running from Arras south-eastwards to Querant, and then west of Cambrai towards St. Quentin, various switches branching off this line also being constructed. The enemy's immediate concern appeared to be to escape from the salient between Arras and Le Transloy, which had become increasingly difficult to hold. It was also evident, however, that the enemy contemplated, eventually, the evacuation of the greater salient between Arras and the Aisne Valley.

The despatch then details in detail with the operations between April 14 and April 19, in which the Allies gained possession of Chaulnes, Bapaume, Peronne and numerous villages from which the enemy had retreated.

By April 19, the advance had reached a stage at which the increasing difficulty of maintaining the communications compelled a slackening in the pace of the pursuit. To the south of Peronne, the lack of bridges, which the enemy had destroyed, presented a formidable obstacle, while to the north of Peronne a wide belt of devastated ground, over which the Somme battle had been fought, offered even greater difficulties to the passage of guns and transport. "We were advancing, therefore," the despatch says, "over country in which all means of communication were destroyed against an enemy whose Army was still intact and capable of launching a vigorous offensive, should a favourable opportunity occur. Strong detachments of his infantry and cavalry occupied vantage points along the line of our advance, keeping the enemy informed of our progress and screening his own movements. His guns had already withdrawn to previously prepared positions and were available at any moment to cover and support a counter-stroke, while the conditions of the country across which we were moving made the progress of our artillery slow. The bulk of the enemy's forces were known to be holding a formidable defense system upon which he could fall back should his counter-stroke miss him. On the contrary, as our troops moved forward they left all the prepared defences farther behind, and in such circumstances caution was obvious. Meanwhile, despite the enormous difficulties which the condition of the ground and the ingenuity of the enemy placed in our way, the work of preparing and constructing bridges, roads and railways was carried on with most commendable rapidity."

The despatch proceeds to describe how the enemy resistance increased as we neared the Hindenburg Line, emphasising the great co-operation of many of his counter-attacks, particularly in attempts to recover Beaumont lez Cambrai. Speaking of the outstanding feature of five months of fighting from November 18, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says that, despite the unusual severity of the weather, the winter campaign was conducted to a successful issue under most trying and most arduous conditions.

(Message incomplete.)

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

THE WAR AND HORSE-RACING.

Arranging a Minimum Program.

London, June 19.
A deputation of the Jockey Club will to-morrow submit to the Premier proposals for the minimum racing necessary to preserve horse-breeding.

The Times states that a compromise is probable, permitting eight further days racing at Newmarket during the current year.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

London, June 19.
The daily sales of British Treasury Bills have been resumed. To-day's rates for three months and six months are at four-and-a-half per cent. discount. Weekly tenders of the Bills have been discontinued.

DUTCH EDITOR'S SENTENCE QUASHED.

London, June 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the High Court at the Hague has quashed the sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Herr Schroeder, the editor of the Telegraph, on a charge of endangering Holland's neutrality. The case will be re-tried by another Court.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

London, June 19.
The following naval casualties are announced:
Missing.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Langley F. W. Smith, R.N.
Wounded.—Engineer Sub-Lieut. Hugh Kirkland, R.N.R.
Previously reported missing, now officially reported killed.—Flight Sub-Lieut. Oliver B. Ellis, R.N.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

German Army is a Difficult Position.

London, June 19.
The difficult position of the German Army, which the British have pushed back from the plateau of Mameines, is keenly discussed in Paris, where there is speculation as to what the enemy is to do. It is pointed out that the German are hampered in their movements by the Ypres Canal and the Lys River, and their rear can only be supplied and reinforced by bridges which are under British fire.

It is believed that the Germans will be forced to retire to another line of defence, and are already preparing therfor. In a recent engagement, the German rearguards were intended to form a screen, which was penetrated when the enemy rearguard was driven in between Hollebeke and Warneton. The British have since successfully attacked in the neighbourhood of Kleinmolenbeke, which is the pivot of the New German retreat behind the Lys, showing that the British have detected the move.

U. S. EXPORTS.

To be Controlled by the Government.

London, June 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Government has elaborated plans to control exports, first dealing with coal and secondly with wheat.

It is believed that no coal will be allowed to be exported to any neutral which refuses to furnish Great Britain with ore, while the control of coal will be used to regulate shipments of food from neutrals to Germany.

It is stated that the Government is refusing to permit cargoes to leave American ports for neutral countries which retain ships in harbour.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

British Gain Further Ground.

London, June 18.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We took twenty-one prisoners this morning during the enemy's failure to regain his positions on Infantry Hill. Our troops gained ground slightly in the direction of Warneton. All day long there was mutual artillery fire in the neighbourhood of Lens and to the north of Armentieres. The air-fighting yesterday was again in our favour. We brought down ten German aeroplanes and five others were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

French Capture a Trench System.

London, June 18.
A French communiqué states: There has been marked artillery activity in the region of Laffaux, at Pantheon and Craonne in the Chevres sector. We captured a system of trenches forming a salient in Champagne on a front of five hundred metres and took forty prisoners. The Germans continue ceaselessly to bombard Rethes into which two thousand shells were thrown to-day. One civilian was killed and three were injured.

A WARNING TO SHIP CHARTERERS.

London, June 18.
The Minister of Shipping warns those arranging to charter British vessels, after the war that he is unable to give any assurance that national requirements will permit them to do so.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

An Allied Conference Suggested.

Petrograd, June 17.
The Provisional Government has published a Note suggesting an Allied conference with the object of renewing the war aim agreements, excluding the London agreement, the signatories of which agreed not to conclude a separate peace.

A Minister's Speech.

Petrograd, June 18.

At the General Congress of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs said the Government desired to hasten the conclusion of a new treaty in which the principles of Russian democracy would be recognised as the Allies' international policy. He enjoined a consolidated programme which would avoid a rupture with the Allies and declared that a separate peace would destroy the results of the revolution and bring Russia into a new war alongside the German coalition. The Minister pointed out that the inactivity on the war front had enfeebled the revolution. The Army should be ready to advance.

M. Lenin attacked M. Kerensky's appeal for an offensive.

M. Kerensky followed and said M. Lenin's doctrine was Marxism misinterpreted. M. Lenin's advocacy of fraternisation at the front suited the German Staff.

The Congress, excluding the Extremists, gave an ovation to M. Kerensky.

A Cruiser's Crew and the Peace Cranks.

London, June 19.
The Secretary of the Socialist Party wrote on 14th June to Captain Kettinsky, commanding the Russian cruiser Askold, asking him to convey Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and party to Russia.

Captain Kettinsky replied that the request had been discussed at a conference of all the officers and men on board and it was unanimously decided that their duty was only to act in accordance with their Provisional Government's orders, but as the whole of the cruiser's crew considered that the war must be prosecuted to victory and to the destruction of Prussian militarism and as consequently they did not desire to carry deputies favouring an immediate peace, he, Captain Kettinsky, declined to take any initiative in the matter.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

London, June 18.
A French eastern communiqué states that the British air service has successfully bombarded Tumba railway station and several munition dumps. Our troop movements in Thessaly continue.

All the communes in the neighbourhood of Larissa and Volo have spontaneously supported the Venizelist Government and are installing new civil authorities.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

New Commercial Attaché Appointed.

In recognition of the growing importance of Japan as a market for American merchandise and in order to foster and promote more intimate trade relations between the United States and the Far East, Mr. Frank Batten, formerly assistant chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was recently appointed commercial Attaché to Tokyo. An official statement says:

"The early departure of Mr. Batten to the Far East directs attention anew to Japan as a market for American merchandise and especially the need of closer and more intimate relations between the two countries. Japan is not only one of the first Powers of the globe, but in a commercial and industrial sense is a wonder of the world in respect to record achievement and general progress. This is manifestly true when it is considered that fifty years ago the Empire was a comparatively obscure principality, whereas to-day it is a great Empire with an aggregate of foreign trade reckoned by hundreds of millions. Indeed, in this respect its record of advancement is not to be approached by any other country in the world's commercial history."

"As for Japan's status as a world Power in the domain of commerce, this is well known to all who keep in touch with the international trade situation. In 1916, Japan's exports exceeded her imports by approximately \$83,000,000, while in the first half of 1916 the exports exceeded the imports, according to preliminary reports, by more than \$107,255,897, a grand total of more than \$153,000,000. This was the year immediately preceding the great war. During 1915, the first full year of the international struggle, in which Japan was a party, the total exports from the United States to Japan dropped to \$41,517,780, while the imports brought into the United States from Japan amounted to \$33,882,638. This constituted the largest single item in the long list of articles exported by Japan to the United States, \$71,244,000 in 1914, and \$58,804,000 in 1915, while raw cotton held a like predominance among the articles of merchandise reported from United States to Japan in return, \$24,145,000 in 1914, and \$20,238,000 in 1915.

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"In recognition of this situation and the unquestioned probability that this trade will continue to increase, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, some time ago decided to dispatch a special representative to Tokyo in the form of a Commercial Attaché, and Mr. Batten was chosen for the task."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 27.

Saturday, July 7.

Third Gymkhana Meeting.

Heavy Metal—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.

HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

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10 to 15
CIRCUMFERENCE
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CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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FIRE at Current Rates.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

Mr. H. H. Ho, a Chinese graduate
from the University of Hongkong, has
been a good method of training European
and Chinese students, and is now
a first rate teacher of Chinese.

He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write to Mr.
Ho, Hongkong Telegraph Office or direct to Mr.
Ho, Wellington Street, Hongkong.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDINGS STAGE.
HOTEL AND RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health
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P. O. PEISTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A spacious and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Catering
Customs under European Supervision.A first-class Orchestral Readers Selections from 6.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.For further particulars apply to CHARLES MORRIS
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The "Archimedes" is
indisputably easier to
manipulate than a
one-cylinder motor.
It is easier to start, more
powerful, and
more reliable.
Swedish make!



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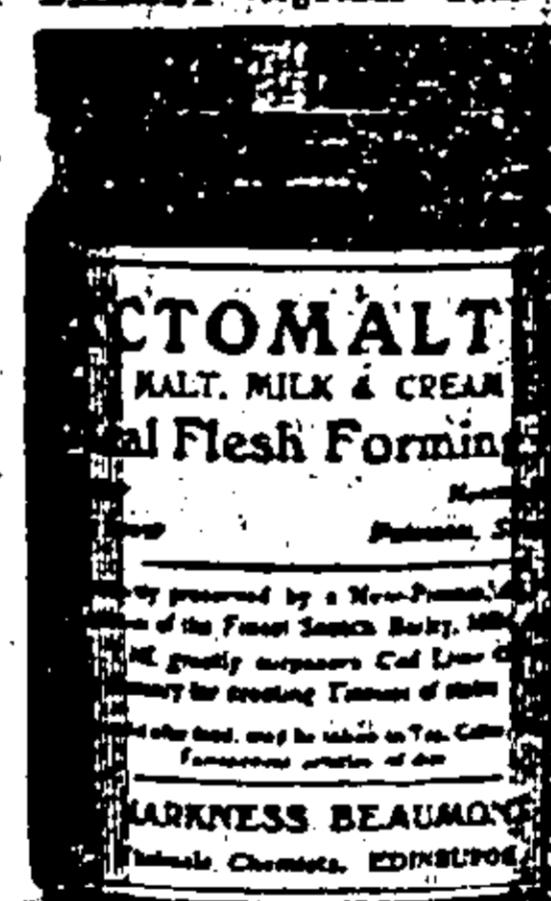
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An ideal flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties
of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the
FINEST SCOTCH BAALED together with MILK and CREAM.

HIGHLY

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MOST
DIGESTIBLE.
EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in
Palatability, Absorbability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency
in the formation of tissues of stable texture.

OBTAIABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southgate, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

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TEAMS PASS THE DOOR EVERY FEW MINUTES.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly
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Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage
is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the
back. We have two first-class Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court,
Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower-baths
always available.Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate
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ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

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first-class quality only and true to name on label.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

WILLIAM H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.NEW
RECORDS,
NEW
MUSIC AT
ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Tokyo Statistics.

An interesting statistical table on the population and number of houses in Tokyo has been issued by the municipal authorities. At the end of last year the city contained 2,281,421 people, of whom 1,053,334 were women. There were 601,771 houses.

Ex-Judge Convicted of Perjury.—In the Nagasaki District Court—Mr. Yamaguchi, barrister and ex-President of the Court, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for perjury alleged to have been committed in connection with the Ogasawara case while acting as counsel for the defence. The Nagasaki Press says Mr. Yamaguchi has given notice of appeal.

MINISTRY HONOURS FOR A NURSE.

Military honours were accorded to the late Miss Anna Madeline Shaw, for two years a nurse at a Cheltenham hospital for wounded soldiers. She was the daughter of the late Rev. John Hall Shaw, formerly of Cheltenham and for many years vicar of Weston. Fifty wounded soldiers formed a guard of honour, and the Army Service Corps provided a firing party and buglers.

Dying Airman's Question.

The insect on Flight-Lieutenant F. N. Clark, R.F.C., who was killed at Streatham while flying close to his home, resulted in a verdict of accidental death due to shock from burns. Evidence was given that the machine was in good order when he started. He was 19 years old, and left school to join the Flying Corps. "Before he died," said a doctor witness, "Lieut. Clark asked me very earnestly whether I thought he would be able to fly again. I know that he would not, but I told him that he hoped so."

From Japan to the War.

We are informed by the British Military Attaché, says the Japan Chronicle, that the following gentlemen have recently returned home to offer their services for the period of the war:—Mr. H. H. Pelle, of Etajima; Mr. S. G. S. Brinkworth, of Yokohama; Mr. G. Bardens of Uairen. Friends of Mr. H. O. MacNaughton, formerly in the Yokohama office of Messrs. Findlay, Richardson and Co., who left in February for England to enlist, will be interested to hear that, according to recent advice, he joined the Officers' Training Corps on April 23rd, and was going into training at Berkhamsted. Mr. Bardens is a "Kohi boy."

Enemy of the Human Race.

It is difficult to believe that even the most arrogant and self-complacent German can fail to be impressed and shaken in his belief by the extraordinary unanimity of civilised opinion against his country. On the side of Germany stand the almost medieval Austro-Hungarians, the entirely barbarous Bulgars, and the utterly unprogressive Turks. Against her are arrayed France and Great Britain, the leaders of human thought and the champions of liberty; freed Russia, deep-thinking India; wondrous Japan; Italy, the idealist; America, the incarnation of realism; India, gallant Serbia, and yet more gallant Montenegro and Portugal; dreaming over her glorious past, China, the inscrutable and the everlasting, has broken off all relations with her; luxuriant Cuba has declared war upon her; and Brazil, the great Republic of the South, has also severed relations. That is to say in effect that every large embodiment of human thought on human endeavour, every nation conscious of its future or reverencing its past, is leagued for the overthrow of Kaiserism. It is a spectacle so tremendous, so absolutely without precedent in the history of mankind that we cannot imagine how any German with a ray of intelligence can regard it unmoved. It is catholic with a catholicity that surpasses the Victorian Canon itself, and to suppose that even Prussia can escape its gigantic sweep is to believe that Prussians are not men and women but mere animals.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived. Fresh ascertained
Amaricano. Sweets &c. Fresh
Chocolate.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Serious Offence.
For taking a match into a war factory, George Thacher, a discharged soldier, was sentenced to a month's hard labour at the North Midland police court. The match was in his trouser pocket, and Thacher, who had removed all his smoking material, said he did not know it was there.

A Remarkable Operation.
Mr. J. W. O'Grady, M. P., states that a remarkable and successful operation has been performed on his son-in-law, Lance-Corporal Ballantine, of the East Surrey Regiment, for a severe wound in the arm. The arm was severed in two places and a section of diseased bone was removed in Middlesex Hospital. The bone was "dovetailed" and has now completely joined. After three months, Lance-Corporal Ballantine is now able to raise his arm sufficiently to lift a cup of tea. The difference in length between the two arms is 2½ inches.

Women and the Law.
Mr. Justice Barton, sitting in the Chancery Division in Dublin, has dismissed a petition of right in which the applicant was Miss Georgina Frost, who claimed to have been elected clerk of the Petty Sessions at Sixmilebridge, County Clare. The election was conducted by the local justices, but in the Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland) Act, 1851, power was conferred on the Lord Lieutenant to discontinue any of these offices. The father of the applicant had been clerk in the same district, and for five years during his illness the applicant had discharged the duties of the office. One of the arguments of the Crown against the appointment of a woman was that it might become her duty to take depositions in criminal cases, which would be unpleasant for her and for everybody concerned. Mr. Justice Barton, in giving judgment, said that he would not usurp the functions of Parliament. In modern cases the disqualification of women was not rested upon any presumed inferiority of intellect or discretion. There were few people nowadays who would allege any such inferiority. It was nominally rested upon considerations of decorum and upon the unfitness of certain painful and exacting duties in relation to the finer qualities of women.

That is Humanity—that is Kultur. A recent official announcement issued in Paris says:—Contrary to all rules of international law and the dictates of humanity, the Germans announce they had decided to torpedo hospital ships without warning. In these circumstances, the French Government have made it known they had embarked German prisoners on these vessels. The French newspapers comment upon the use of the words "fortunate enough," which occur in the British Admiralty communiques in reference to the rescue of the officers and men from the German destroyers sunk in the raid off Dover. All the papers take the view that the spirit underlying the expression is worthy of the best traditions of the British Navy, and they contrast this chivalrous spirit with the ruthlessness of the Germans and wonder if the difference will be understood. The *Gaulois* says:—Yesterday the British declared themselves happy at saving German sailors. That is civilization; that is humanity. Some days earlier we read that a German submarine had sunk a hospital ship without even attempting to come to the help of the wounded it carried. That is *kultur*; that is barbarity.

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the veins back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and invigorates the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
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NOTICES.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917.

REPRISALS.

Open towns in England have suffered more than enough from the unwelcome attentions of German aerial raiders during the past few weeks. Apart from damage to private property, which has obviously been very considerable, there has been extremely heavy loss of life among the civilian populations of the towns visited. Worst feature of all, innocent and helpless women and children have been numbered among the maimed and the slaughtered—not in ones and twos, but in dozens. After reading accounts of these terrible visitations, the first inclination is to doubt the efficiency of our defensive air service, but a little reflection will convince the fair-minded that the problem with which that service has to deal is one of the utmost difficulty and stubbornness. The Zeppelin men are, happily, very largely a thing of the past, for our airmen have shown that they are more than capable of dealing with these bulky and cumbersome airships. The high speed aeroplane, however, is much more wily customer with which to deal, for reasons which are obvious. There need be no surprise, therefore, if occasionally these craft penetrate inland and, on the principle of drop-and-run, succeed in causing heavy damage by means of bombs and aerial torpedoes. But as time goes on we may confidently expect to see it made increasingly difficult even for these machines to accomplish the objects they have in view.

A question of equal moment to the successful combating of these raiders is the matter of the carrying out of reprisals on Germany with a view to a prevention of these periodical visits. On that point we are glad to see that a crowded meeting held in the London Opera House, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, has demanded that the Government shall immediately initiate a policy of ceaseless attacks upon German towns. In other words, the plea is that the Germans should be given a taste of their own medicine in order to let them show us how they like it. We are aware, of course, that there are very many high-principled Britons who strongly disfavour any action by Britain which would result in the killing of German women and children. We are with them in one respect, but we cannot go with them all the way. The idea of doing anything which would involve the slaughtering of the innocent is naturally repugnant to any Briton. But, in considering a policy of reprisals, the eventual, and not the immediate, consequences have to be taken into account. One or two raids on German towns would probably be sufficient to cause the enemy to give up his bloodthirsty pranks, and thus, in the saving of British lives, the policy would be more than justified. Moreover, the point to be kept in mind is that culpability could not rest on the British, since it is not they, but the Germans, who have initiated this business of bombing open towns. And for us not to retaliate would be equivalent to placing in the hands of the enemy a weapon which we could not use ourselves, with a corresponding advantage to the unscrupulous and savage Hun.

Besides, we have a precedent for hitting the German precisely as he chooses to hit us. In the early days of the war, the Huns put us to an enormous disadvantage by the use of poisonous gas against our troops, casting aside all considerations of human conduct in the one aim of beating back our Army. That was not civilised warfare, but, none the less, we followed the example not, because we relished the idea, but because there was no other course left open to us if we were to save our soldiers from destruction. A similar state of affairs has now arisen, save that in this instance it is our civil population, and not our troops, whose lives we are called upon to safeguard. Those lives can best be shielded by letting the enemy know that if he continues to apply these barbarous methods of warfare, he will be given as much as he brings. Cowards and curmudgeons as they are, the Germans will soon cease their raids on England when they realize that German property and German lives will suffer every time they drop a bomb on an open English town.

The Uproar in Spain.

Is it to be Spain's turn next to prove that she also is greatly perturbed in consequence of the European cataclysm? There are many indications that point in that direction. A recent telegram, it will have been noted, stated that no direct news had been received from Spain for a day or two. That in itself looked ominous enough, and more ominous still did the aspect of affairs appear when it was rumoured that certain Spanish regiment had got out of hand, had refused to participate in a route march, and that there were other indications of mutiny among the troops. Later news proves that while the first rumours were perhaps unnecessarily alarmist, there were unquestionably good grounds for believing that all was not well. The Times correspondent at Madrid has been able to communicate to his journal that Señor Díaz's "conciliatory methods have calmed the public": a statement that clearly points to the fact that the unrest has not been confined to the Army, but that it has been general, due probably to the scarcity of food throughout Spain, as in other countries, owing to Germany's piratical submarine campaign. A further statement of the correspondent is not so reassuring as to the situation being much improved, as we learn from it that the "revolutionary movement has been averted by the concession to infantry officers of the right to form Defence Committees." This looks not unlike what has been happening in Russia of late. The tone, the correspondent adds, is generally more hopeful—a sure indication that the aspect of affairs had been extremely serious.

Political Groups' Attitude.

The message sent by the Madrid correspondent of the Daily News also points to a more or less alarming state of affairs. In it we learn that certain political groups have "decided to issue a revolutionary anti-monarchist manifesto." There is also a reference to a rumour as to the imminent formation of a reactionary pro-German Government under Señor Mauro and General Weyler. It is well known that the Spanish Army was inclined to be sympathetic towards the German Army on account of its much-landed organisation, and no-one who has been observing the trend of affairs would be astonished to find open manifestations of such sympathy were the Spanish Army to obtain the ascendancy. It will be deeply regrettable if King Alfonso's throne is placed in jeopardy, for the young Monarch has undoubtedly proved himself to be guided in his actions by the real interests of his country.

Enemy Peace Manoeuvres.

The Austrian newspapers, we read, welcome the German statement to the effect that Russia's formula of "peace without annexations and indemnities" is acceptable to Germany and is final evidence of the similarity of Austrian and German peace aims. The simplicity of this pretty statement does not hide the absurdity of it, for it is well-known that Austria dare not venture to issue any sort of peace terms without first having them sanctioned by Germany. The recent offer by Austria to Russia, it is well-known, emanated from Berlin, for the German Government is just as anxious as Austria—if not more anxious—to have any kind of peace, short of the humiliating one that with good reason it dreads; it must inevitably be compelled to accept in the near future. The Allies can well afford to smile at these petty manoeuvres on the part of Germany and Austria, particularly as there are now good grounds for believing that the best elements in Russian politics are strongly opposed to any separate peace with the common enemy.

A Mystery.

The body has been sent to the Public Mortuary of a Chinese male, aged 24, who was employed as a tallyman on a ship along-side the Kowloon wharf. The body was recovered from the harbour near Blackhead's wharf, but how the man got into the harbour is unknown.

DAY BY DAY.

THOSE WHO BRING SUNSHINE TO THE LIVES OF OTHERS CANNOT KEEP IT FROM THEMSELVES.—J. M. Barrie.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
The Mahomedan Fasting Month commences to-morrow.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2.15/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Ignorant of the Law.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export \$4 silver dollars by the Sui Oo. He stated that he was fresh from the country and did not know the law. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20, and ordered the man to change the money.

The Late Mr. W. H. Stone.

On the day of his death, Mr. W. H. Stone (adviser to the Japanese Government, and father of Mr. P. E. F. Stone, of Kowloon) was raised to the First-class of the Order of the Rising Sun by his Majesty the Emperor, in recognition of his services to the State. He had previously received the First Class of the Order of the Sacred Mirror. In addition, he held the Order of the Dannebrog, conferred by King Christian of Denmark.

The Value of a Paragraph.

A Chinese was charged yesterday with the unlawful possession of a gold bangle, and the case was remanded. The case was noted in one of the vernacular papers and a Chinese girl, of 19, McGregor Street, went to the Police Station and identified the bangle as hers, saying the defendant had snatched it from her. When charged with snatching the bangle, before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, the man admitted the offence, and was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

St. John's Hall.

St. John's Hall, Hongkong University, has just completed its fifth year of existence. When the new University was opened in 1912, St. John's Hall of the Church Missionary Society was the only University Hostel ready for the accommodation of the students. The only other quarters were some rooms temporarily set apart in the main University building. St. John's Hall therefore claims to be the senior of the five Hostels now in existence at the University. It has twice been extended to provide further accommodation, and its students have taken a full share in the scholastic and athletic life of the University in its first five years.

Lottery Establishment in Government Quarters.

The printing and circulation of lottery tickets at 4, Stewart Terrace, The Peak, Government Quarters, was discovered by the Police yesterday. The premises, in which Mr. J. D. Lloyd and Mr. Schofield, were residing by Inspector Brazil, and in the basement five Chinese were found to be printing and preparing lottery tickets. The men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and it was stated that a printing press, a quantity of type and paper were found. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$1,000 for the first defendant, \$500 for the second, and \$200 each for the others.

To-morrow's Concert.

To-morrow afternoon and at night there will be benefit performances on behalf of the funds of the Portuguese School, at the Victoria Theatre, under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor, H. E. General Ventris and Commodore S. S. S. The programme has been arranged, a feature being the appearance of the Concert Party of the Middlesex Regiment. Songs will be rendered by Messrs. E. Latimer, E. G. d'Aquino and A. B. Allan, a recitation by Mr. Bruno Rocha, violin and cello solo by J. and L. Mee, and a musical trio by Messrs. Mee and Crane. Some wonderful card manipulation will be done by Mr. Morley, while Bassman Crane will appear at the piano in some exceedingly clever and amusing sketches. The orchestra of the Societas Philharmonica will also render selections. The concert begins at 9.15 p.m.

BRITISH BATTERIES AT WORK.

Blue Sky Full of Aeroplanes

Hum.

It is with deep regret (says the N. C. Daily News) that we learn of the death in action of 2nd Lieut. F. W. Alexander, 16th Highland Light Infantry, which occurred "somewhere in France" on or about April 12. News to this effect reached his sister, Mrs. S. Pollock, of Tinten, on the 8th instant, as also the news that his elder brother was killed at the same place on April 17, both being in the same regiment.

The late Mr. F. W. Alexander was formerly in the employment of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd., and left Shanghai on February of last year to volunteer for active service. On his arrival home he entered the Officers' Training Corps and passing out was gazetted to the 16th Highland Light Infantry. When in Shanghai, he was always popular amongst a large circle of friends, as a keen volunteer, and held the rank of colour sergeant in "A" Co. (British), S. V. C. Much sympathy will be felt for his parents in Scotland, in their double bereavement, as well as for his sister in Tinten.

An extract from the letter of a brother officer to friends of Mr. Alexander says:—"I am terribly sorry that I have to inform you that Mr. Alexander was killed on the 14th instant. On that date the battalions were in an attack on a village and Frank was among the casualties. He was too eager, poor fellow, and got killed by a shell. I have been in the Company out with him for over six months and I assure you we all miss his cheery face tremendously. He had always something to enliven us with. At present we are out on rest after our spell in the Line, and we miss him at mess more than ever. Doubtless sad is the fact that his elder brother, who was in the 17th and who came out not very long ago, was killed on the same day."

And to stroll into Oppy one must have many machine guns with us, and be preceded by a storm of heavy shells, making a steel wall before one.

One day soon, I suppose, our men will go in again like that, to find a litter of men's bodies, some living men trembling in cellars, and another little bit of hell.

We were making a hell of it to-day for any young Germans there. Our guns made good target practice of it, flogging up rosy clouds of dust from its ruined red brick. But one house still stands in Oppy Wood. It is a big white chateau, which is clearly visible with empty windows and broken roofs through a thin fringe of dead trees. A sinister ghostly place, even at broad noon-day, and no man alive would sit alone there in its big salons unless he had gone mad with shell shock, for that white house is another target for guns, and while I watched our shells crashed through the trees about it.

Below Oppy, where our men fought a few days ago, is Gavrelle, which is ours, above Greeland Hill, where there is a broken village among the trees, from which we can look down across the River Scarpe. To the left of Oppy is Arleux en Gohelle, recently captured by Canadians, who fought through its streets and to the southern side of it is the ruin of a sugar factory, 500 yards or so from the outskirts of Bailleul, an old grey place, with broken walls and roofs, and a railway station with a deep embankment.

These places were targets for the German guns, especially Arleux and Bailleul railway station and heavy "crump" came whining and then crashing, and flinging up clouds of black smoke—as black and as big as the evil genius that comes from the bottle and played the devil.

The enemy's guns were very active to-day, as our communications would say. But one of our forward observing officers, a young man in a dusty ditch, with a telescope and a telephone, and a steel hat which is only a faith cure for heavy shell fire, was chuckling over this morning's business.

"It was very funny," he said. "The British started hitting us

SHANGHAI'S ROLL OF HONOUR.

Mr. F. W. Alexander.

The patron saint of England does not find in Gibbon a trustworthy biographer, says the Chronicle. His George of Capua has no claim to the title according to the best authorities. St. George of Lydia, in Palestine—our national hero—was a noble soldier in the Roman army in the third century. King Richard I. learnt of him when in the island of Cyprus, and brought his fame to England. From then "God and St. George" became our battle cry. Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York in the reign of Henry IV, calls him the "Special Defender and Protector of the Realm of England and Avenger," but it was Edward III. who raised him to still greater honour when he placed the Order of the Garter under his special protection.

Pidgeon, or Pigeon, in which the Royal Proclamation to the Bismarck Islanders was published, is (says the Chronicle) an attempt to pronounce our word "business," and is a commercial lingua franca formed from a kind of baby-talk composed mainly of bad English and worse French. It is said to have no literature, but possesses at least one poem. This was perpetrated by "Lewis Carroll," author of the famous "Alice" stories, during his futile attempts to drum mathematics into the alleged brains of the present writer. One verse ran:

One piece thing my no have got,
Masked that thing my no can do;
You talkies you no save what.
Bambo!

That mysterious word "maskes" means "without," being the French manqué in Pidgeon masquerade.

Public interest in Budget night is of comparatively recent growth. Not so very long ago it used to be regarded as "an annual orgy of chartered drowsiness." Whatever of interest in the financial proposals always closed out beforehand, and every self respecting M.P. paired for the night, and left the House to Burke's despised "Calculators and Economists." All this was changed, however, in April 1853, when Gladstone introduced his first Budget in a speech which for five hours held a crowded House spell-bound, and astonished and interested the whole country, from the Queen and Prince Albert downwards.

Smokers who are interested in the philandering between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Nicoline must eye with envy the comparative immunity of the men with the Fleet. Until this month ship's tobacco was sold at 1s. a pound! It has now suffered the common fate and gone up by 8d. Yet there is still nothing in the world like it for a penny farthing an ounce. The raw leaf is served out as it comes from Jamaica, and one of the side lines of the handy-man is to wet it and tie it up in sackcloth and spun yarn for 3d. per pound. The wetting is carried out with water, not with rum as is commonly believed. "Nelson's blood" is too valuable, even for "ships."

A novel method of commemorating members of the church who have fallen in the war has been adopted at Brixton Congregational Church. A "Liber Vitæ" has been compiled—an illuminated volume containing the names and brief biographies of each man who has lost his life. It is hoped the book will remain on the communion table of the church for all time. The idea of the "Book of Life" is entirely Scriptural, it being the custom among the early Christians thus to record the names of those whom the church wished to hold in remembrance in a volume placed on the altar. The sole surviving volume of the kind in England is that containing ten thousand names which lay for seven centuries on the high altar of Durham Cathedral and is now in the British Museum.

Aristocratic Auctioneers.

Lord North and Lord Hays and Sels were auctioneers at Banbury at an agricultural sale which raised about £1,000 for the Red Cross. An onion finished 200.

A DANGEROUS DOG.

Hongkong Bank Compradores
Fined.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, Mr. Ho Sai Wing, compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was summoned for keeping a dog accustomed to annoy passers-by by rushing at bicycles.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared to defend, and pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was given by Mr. O. F. Lobatti, assistant Government Analyst, who said the dog had attacked him many times. The dog was a dangerous one, for on June 9, when witness was riding a bicycle in Botham Road, the dog attacked him very fiercely, causing him to fall from his machine. The machine was damaged and witness' leg was injured. The dog also rushed at passers-by. Once witness had to defend himself with a stick.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, witness admitted that other dogs had rushed at him, but added "well-bred dogs would not do it." Witness said he had tried to kick the dog in self-defence.

Lieut. Jones, R.G.A., said he was in the habit of riding up Park Road on a motor cycle, and the dog had often rushed at him when coming near to causing an accident. The fact that there was no accident was due to his skill in driving.

Witness added that the dog had also attacked pedestrians and other dogs.

Mr. H. Maxwell, a master of Queen's College, stated that he had often ridden up Park Road, and the dog always rushed at him. Once witness got a bamboo pole and chased the dog through the house, and a man in the house then admitted that the dog was a dangerous one, and would be destroyed but for the fact that it was a good house-dog.

Mr. N. D. Paller, apothecary at the Government Civil Hospital, deposed that the dog had, several times rushed at him as he was motor-cycling past.

The defendant said he had had the dog for four years, and prior to this he had had no complaints about it. It had never bitten anybody, and was just a good house-dog. It was not chained up.

Mr. Lo addressed the Court on points of law and fact, but His Worship decided to convict and imposed a fine of \$10.

A BROKER
INCONVENIENCED.

His Private Ricksha
Coolie Arrested

At the Police Court this morning, the private ricksha coolie employed by Mr. E. Ormiston was summoned for causing an obstruction and also for refusing to obey the direction of a police officer.

The Hon. C. S. P. (Mr. C. M. Messer) appeared to prosecute and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended.

Mr. Shenton, in asking for a remand, said that he had a number of witnesses to call, he might possibly take out a cross-summons for assault against the Indian constable who made the arrest. Mr. Ormiston, the owner of the ricksha, had suffered from the coolie being taken out of the shafts at three o'clock in the afternoon without any warning at all. The offence appears to have taken place on June 18, and Mr. Ormiston had given his own name and address to the constable, but at three o'clock yesterday the coolie was arrested and taken out of the shafts to the Police Station. That had caused a great deal of inconvenience to Mr. Ormiston, who was an exchange broker and whose ricksha was an essential part of his business, especially at that busy part of the day.

Mr. Messer:—That had all better come out in evidence, and is only wasting the time of the Court.

Mr. Shenton intimated that the case would take some time to hear, and said he only wished to state now that he might wish to take out a summons for assault and also to draw attention to the unwarranted arrest of the coolie.

Mr. Messer:—We have good answers to that.

Sergeant 28 A. S. Chan is appointed Equipment officer to No. 3 Company in place of Sergeant 28 Chin Ching Po.

FOOD CONTROL.

New Regulations in Straits Settlements.

ROMANCE OF RARE LACQUER.

Mandarin's Gift that the Queen Admired.

A romance of the East engaged the attention of Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury recently in a fascinating story of rare lacquer.

Mr. William Bruce Lockhart, an accountant, sued Mr. D. Ramsey Blair, a financier, of Piccadilly, for the return of certain works of Chinese art, which he alleged were wrongfully detained, and damaged for detention and injuries. Mr. Blair justified the detention in law, and denied that the goods were damaged while being detained.

Mr. H. H. Haldin, K. C., for Mr. Lockhart, said that while the articles were in Mr. Blair's possession they had been seriously damaged. The defendant seized them under a bill of sale, and instead of treating them as pieces of art he had treated them like pieces of ordinary furniture.

These objects of art were made at Foochow, and had gained considerable renown. The ware was originally made by Shen Shao An who bequeathed the secret of his craft to succeeding generations, until it came into the possession of Shen Cheng An, who had been enabled by the Chinese Government for his skill in the art, and was now a mandarin.

How Mr. Lockhart managed to secure these pieces of lacquer was an interesting story.

In 1918 Mr. Lockhart was in Foochow, and as a result of a kindness done to a young Chinaman, whom he rescued from hooligans, Mr. Lockhart was taken by the young man to his father—the mandarin Shen Cheng An. He entrusted Mr. Lockhart with a collection of the ware to bring to London to make it known. It was placed on view, and articles to the value of £850 were sold.

The regulations conclude with the following clauses:—

Except under the authority of the Committee, no person shall, after the date of publication, acquire any article of food so that the quantity of such article in his possession or under his control at any one time exceeds the quantity required for ordinary use and consumption in his household or establishment. In any proceedings for breach of this regulation the burden of showing what quantity of any article of food is so required shall rest upon the person charged.

No person shall sell any article of food to a purchaser where he has reasonable grounds for believing (whether on account of the quantity of the article sold or any other circumstances) that the quantity of such article which may lawfully be acquired by the customer or other person will by reason of such sale be exceeded.

Any person specially authorised in writing by the Committee may enter upon any premises in which he has reason to believe that any article of food is being kept in contravention of regulation 8 and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises as he may think necessary. The three preceding regulations shall not apply to

(a) any article of food required or held in the ordinary course of business by any producer, dealer or manufacturer.

(b) any home-produced or home-made article of food in the possession of the producer or maker or the material reasonably necessary in the ordinary course for such production.

For the purpose of these regulations the expression "article of food" shall include every article which is used for food by man, or which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

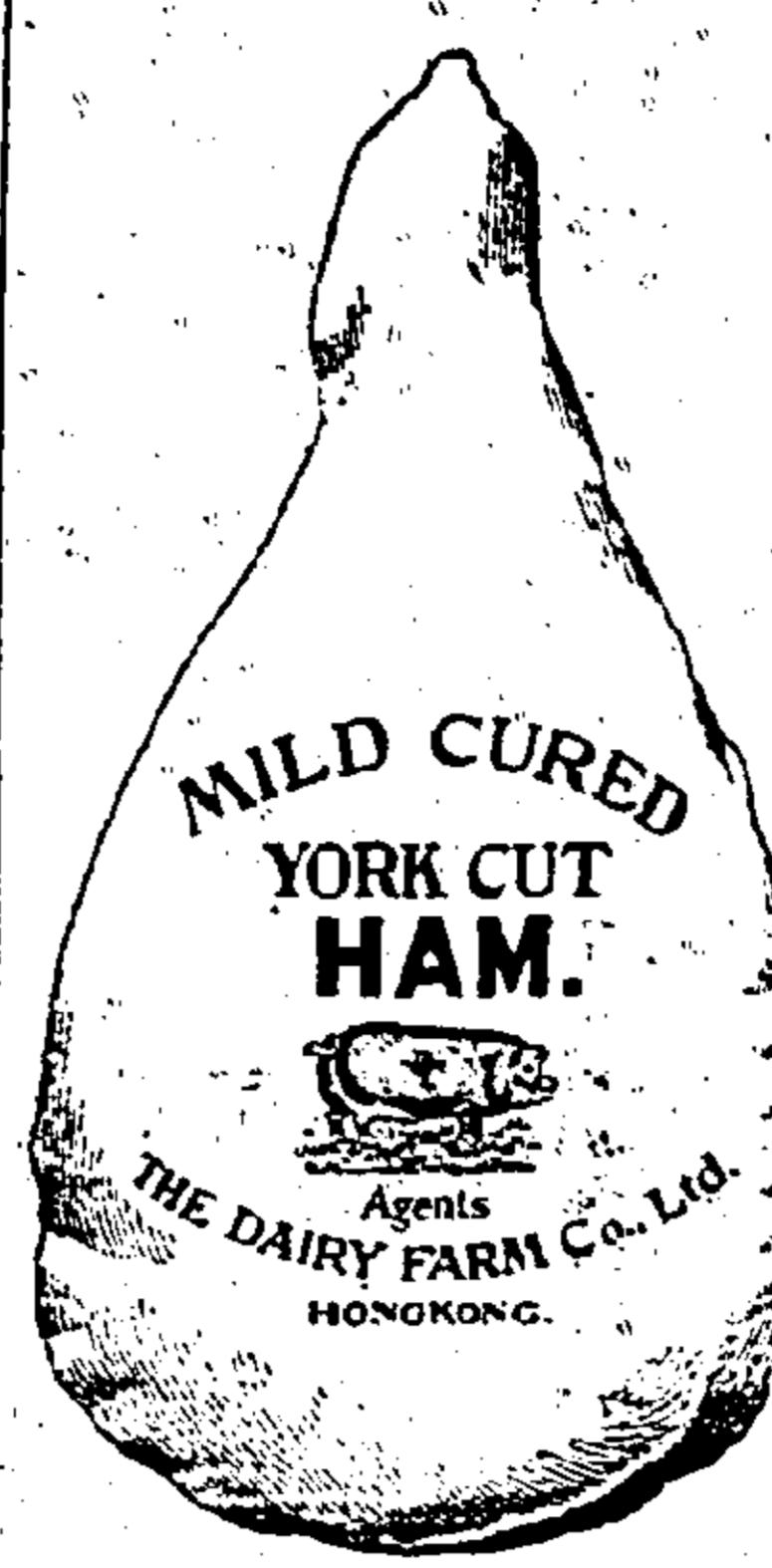
Wildin-Tobias Cup.

The attention of all ranks is directed to the fact that this cup will be awarded to the member of the Hongkong Police Reserve who during the year commencing March 1, 1917, performs the most meritorious act in the execution of duty.

Strength.

Sergeant 28 A. S. Chan is appointed Equipment officer to No. 3 Company in place of Sergeant 28 Chin Ching Po.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



THE U. S. ARMY.

Increase in Soldiers' Pay.

MILD

AND

DELICATE FLAVOUR.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship
"s.s. TJIKEMBANG."

having arrived Consignees of Car-
go by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns,
and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 25th
June, 1917, will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 29th
June, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 25th June, at
10 a.m. by the Company's sur-
veyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1917.

PINKETTES

They act with prompt efficiency
as gaily as nature. Of chemists,
or p't st fire 60 cents the vis, from
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98
Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Two Brothers Killed.

Mrs. Pollock, wife of the
Manager of the Vacuum Oil Co.,
Tientsin, has received news that
two of her brothers, in the 16th
and 18th Battalions of the H.L.I.,
have been killed in action.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Pub-
lic Auction on
SATURDAY, the 23rd June,
1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Quantity of Perfumes,
Soaps, BBB Pipes, Razor
Straps, Manicure Sets, Fountain
Syringes, etc., etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the
22nd Inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

You can't get wet in the
"Mattamac" FEATHER WEIGHT
WATERPROOF.

The "Mattamac" Stormproof
Coat is exceptionally light in
weight, yet intensely strong and
durable absolutely waterproof.
smartly cut and thoroughly well
made.

FIRST
GRADE
\$20.00 EACH

MACKINTOSH
a co., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
THE CELEBRATED

"PHOENIX" RECD
FURE SILK
SOCKS

IN ALL COLOURS.

PRICE \$1.50 each. 6 FOR \$8.00

"Phoenix" is the best silk hosiery made, it is
guaranteed pure silk and has re-enforced
TOES, HEELS and FEET.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2665 { Love's Garden of Roses (Contralto)
2666 { Deep in my Heart (Soprano)
2667 { Robin Adair (Soprano)
2668 { Comin' Thro' the Rye (Baritone)
2669 { The Vacant Chair (Contralto)
2670 { Maid of Athens (Contralto)
2671 { My Ain Folk (Soprano)
2672 { Love is Meant to make us Glad (Soprano)
2673 { Because (Soprano)
2674 { O, Flower Divine (Soprano)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1332.

D. C. L.
Malt Extract
with
Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of
Distillers in the World, has at its
disposal a supply of the best and
choicest barley procurable, which is
malted on their own premises by the most
scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE. PRICE & CO. LTD.
TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong

NOTICES.

WELL'S FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1508.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

No freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "ECUADOR" June 20. at 4:30 p.m.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" July 19.
s.s. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Eisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to — Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Faishan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at

1 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

Note.—The Company will run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 4 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to a special facility afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Fares are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LIN TAN and SAN JUAN. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

5500 MASTERS (Tons) GROSS, 2500 TONS GROSS, 1000 TONS

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M. N. Y. K.	20, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M. T. K. K.	22, June	
San Francisco via Japan	C. M. S. S. C. M. S. S.	23, June	
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliani C. J. C. L.	23, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M. T. K. K.	23, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang J. C. J. L.	23, June	
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M. T. K. K.	17, July	
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M. T. K. K.	27, July	
San Francisco via Japan	Tsedyo M. T. K. K.	10, Aug.	
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M. T. K. K.	25, Aug.	
San Francisco via Japan	P. M. S. S. P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.	
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M. T. K. K.	11, Sept.	

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow and Singapore	Liangchow B. & S.	20, June	
Haiphong	Loksang J. M. Co.	21, June	
Shanghai	Sinkiang B. & S.	21, June	
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow B. & S.	22, June	
Manila	Loongsang J. M. Co.	23, June	
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M. N. Y. K.	23, June	
Haiphong	Kaifong B. & S.	23, June	
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Tean B. & S.	26, June	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong D. L. Co.	6, June	
Tientsin	Chibang J. M. Co.	30, June	
Manila	Mausang J. M. Co.	30, June	
Sandakan	Atsata M. N. Y. K.	2, July	
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tibodas J. C. J. L.	3, July	
Kobe	Tjikini J. C. J. L.	9, July	
Shanghai	Inaba M. N. Y. K.	16, July	
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Hitach M. N. Y. K.	18, July	

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
From SAN FRANCISCO,
via HONOLULU, JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

CHINA

The above mentioned steamer, having arrived, Consignees of cargo from above ports are requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at once, and cargo remaining on board after June, 18th will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Co's Godown.

Cargo undelivered after THURSDAY, June, 21st, 1917, will be subject to landing and storage charges.

No insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and otherwise damaged goods will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on MONDAY, June, 25th, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 5th July, 1917.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 15th, 1917.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS—Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. For Iron and Foundry Cels Importers. General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlers. No. 32, Wing Lok Street (End Street, west of Central Market). Telephone No. 416.

ADVERTISE

WITH US: "OUR CHARGE" IS

2 CENTS

PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

Pedder Street. Telephone 1906.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hotel with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,

HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers to sail.

"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUWA MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24 h June, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents:

Hongkong, 17th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

TSANG FOOK,
10a. Wan Chai Road. Telephone 524.
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TURNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-PAINTED.
WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Machinery Department,

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Renter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another British Raid.

London, June 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We raided last night south-east of Leverguier, near the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

Futile German Attack.

London, June 19.
A French communiqué states:—There has been a violent artillery duel between Mont Cornillet and Mont Blond. Our fire broke a strong counter-attack on the positions which we won yesterday in this region. The enemy suffered serious losses and left more prisoners.

BRITISH ABANDON UNHEALTHY POSITIONS.

London, June 19.
According to enemy communiques, the British, after burning villages, abandoned their advanced position in the unhealthy Struma Valley, including Kipri, and Prosenit on the main Doiran-Seres Railway, which are doubtless destroyed. These points, also Baraklijum, which is of some strategic importance, stand at the entrance of Espe Pass. The British, however, still hold the east bank of the Struma and some country beyond.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

(From The Manila Daily Bulletin.)

America's Army in the Making.
Washington, June 12.—Final registration figures for 34 of the 48 States of the Union have now been compiled and there show a total registration of 6,358,388 men between the ages of 21 and 38 years, all liable for military service under the conscription provision of the new Army Bill. If the ratio were to be the same for the whole 48 States, the grand total registered would be 8,976,552 men, but it is believed that the final figures will be nearer the estimate of 10,000,000 made by Federal census officials.

Of the States thus far turning in final and complete reports, Ohio leads, with a registration of 113 per cent. of the estimate, while the State of Washington has made the poorest showing of any in the Union, only 50.9 per cent. of the men liable for service having presented themselves for registration.

General Crowder has sent messages to the Governors of all the States requesting that they inaugurate aggressive measures for the enforcement of the Conscription Act immediately, and that prosecution be instituted at once under the penal clause of the bill, against all "slackers." It is requested, however, that the charges filed against any of the "slackers" be dropped if the accused expresses his willingness to register, and submits proof that he has taken the step.

A Spy Charge.

Washington, June 11.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, has charged that some one has access to the confidential records of the Navy Department.

He demands an investigation of letters produced in the Senate by Senator Flylingbyseen, of New Jersey, which deal with the investigation into the manufacture and quality of shells for the Navy.

Col. Glassford Retires.

San Francisco, June 13.—Colonel William A. Glassford of the Signal Corps, who has been in charge of the aeronautics for the United States Army, has voluntarily retired from that position, in order to make way for a younger officer. Colonel Glassford is over 64 years of age at present.

President Urges Haste.

Washington, June 13.—President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet urge that haste be adopted in the perfection of plans for control of the food supply in the United States, and that the same be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

70,000 Recruits Required.

Washington, June 13.—The War Department has issued an urgent call for 70,000 recruits for the Regular Army which are needed to fill the ranks by July 1. The Espionage Bill, adopted by both Houses, has gone to the President for signature. The House has adopted the Con-

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Son Charged with Murdering his Mother.

The June Criminal Sessions were continued before Chief Justice (Sir William Bee Davies) at the Supreme Court, this morning.

Yau Chun was indicted on a charge of murdering his adopted mother at Tsui Wan on May 6 last. The Attorney-General the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, prosecuted, and Dr. Fattung Tinsick Cheng defended.

The jury were empanelled as follows:—Messrs. G. Ludin, S. Musso, F. M. X. de Figueiredo, F. J. Murray, W. A. Stephens and W. Hedley.

The Hon. Attorney General, outlining the facts of the case, said the murder took place at the village of Tsui Wan, a small place on the coast between Lai Chi Kok and Castle Peak. The deceased woman was 52 years of age and had lived at the village with her adopted son (the prisoner), the prisoner's wife and two children. The deceased adopted the prisoner from another branch of her husband's family and they had lived together for about ten years. Various witnesses would be called to say that the relations between prisoner and deceased had not been harmonious, and there had been frequent quarrels between them at various times. On the day in question, May 6, a neighbour who lived within hearing distance would say that she heard the sounds of quarrelling coming from the house where the deceased lived. She would also say that the quarrelling was between deceased and prisoner. The neighbour went along to the house and when she arrived at the front door prisoner came out and said:—"Nothing has happened, go away, go away." She went away, and prisoner closed the door. The Attorney General added that the door also closed on the life of prisoner's mother. No-one saw what happened beyond that closed door, no-one saw the deceased alive again. The curtain fell here and it rose again in the shop of deceased's brother, who kept a grocery business. The latter would say that prisoner went into his shop in a very excited state and said that his mother was dead—she had fallen from the cockpit and was killed. The brother was busy then and could not go with prisoner, but his wife went with him to the house of deceased and found the woman lying dead in a pool of blood in the kitchen. Near the body was found a blood-stained chopper and a piece of wood which also had some blood on it. Deceased was dressed in her ordinary working clothes. It was the prisoner's story that his mother had fallen from the cockpit. In the first place, the cockpit was nowhere near the kitchen, and, in the second, the woman had just returned from the fields and was in the act of preparing the evening meal, where she would naturally do it, in the kitchen. The woman had severe injuries, having 13 ribs broken, many bruises, a broken breast bone and a wound on the lower jaw. The deceased woman had cows, pigs, hawks and poultry, and while he (the Attorney General) did not say prisoner had killed his adopted mother for this, he did suggest that he had had a quarrel with the woman and it so happened that he became suddenly exasperated, picked up the chopper and killed his mother.

Case proceeding.

Insurance Publications.

We have received from Messrs. J. M. da Rocha and Company, the local agents of the British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd., a very effective wall calendar bearing a coloured picture illustrating the unity of the Empire in the war, as well as a copy of the British Dominions Year Book.

This latter contains everything of interest relative to Imperial participation in the war, being crammed full of interesting facts and numerous contributed articles.

MALAYAN MAN-POWER.

The Final Figures Now Issued.

We have received, says the Singapore Free Press, a further official notification from Fort Canning bringing up to date the figures with regard to enlistment under the voluntary man-power scheme.

The total of Europeans in Malaya who have come forward voluntarily since January 1 is 579 of whom 219 have already been accepted for service (181 recommended for commissions), 272 have been rejected for various reasons and 80 are potential acceptances. To these are to be added 19 of Eastern birth who have been accepted.

After giving further lists of F.M.S. cases (which will be published in the F.M.S. papers) the communication adds: The total numbers of Europeans in the F.M.S. whose names have now been registered as having come forward under the man-power scheme since Jan. 1 is 387. Of these 113 have been recommended for service (92 for commissions rank), 211 are considered for medical, or importance of work reasons, best suited for work out here, 63 have been advised they should go as soon as arrangements can be made by their employers to release them. It is therefore considered that the F.M.S. will produce a round 200 under the present scheme.

As regards the Colony a list of 51 Singapore men (43 British born, 19 Eastern born) who have volunteered and been passed for service has been already published, a list of 40 applications to the Advisory Board (36 from Singapore) has been published, and the following lists complete the Singapore cases (some of the applications were put in early but were temporarily overlooked):—

Recommended for service, E. C. H. Charlwood, A. A. Elliott, E. Garvey, G. de V. Haviland, T. O. Hay, E. W. Willett. Rejected on medical grounds, A. Backett and T. G. Morad (non-volunteers), R. A. Covill, E. D. Davies, N. D. Madie, L. O. Pennefather, M. J. B. Watt, and B. R. Whitehouse, S. V. C.

In Malacca the following were dealt with:—

Leaving or left, A. C. H. Allen, S. W. J. Barron, B. J. B. Barron, J. R. Gildes, H. H. Mann, E. B. Tapell, H. G. Thurlke, J. O. Tomlin, J. H. White, A. Woodward.

The following were rejected medically:—A. E. Bennett, H. C. Butler, B. Campbell, G. F. Coney, L. V. Dubois, O. T. Dusek, M. Frater, W. L. Gunstan, W. A. N. Laing, F. G. Meyrick, D. G. Morrison, A. H. Mortimer, A. E. Mulally, S. Palk, F. Salzman, B. Sime, H. J. Stocker, E. W. Stratton, C. W. Thring, L. Walford, D. A. White, H. W. Winter and P. Wyld.

The communication concludes as follows:—

It is, perhaps, not out of place to remind those who are left of Sir William Robertson's words published in the *Times* last month:—

"You ask how many men do we want? My answer is the same as I made to the Government a few days after taking up my present post. It is that we ought not to expect to win war such as this unless and until every man and woman in the country does a full day's work of an essential nature. Our immediate needs are—half a million of men between now and July next. The failure to get these will undoubtedly involve a prolongation of the war, and consequent prolongation of hardship and misery. I for my part, feel that an enormous responsibility rests upon me, as I am asked to win the war, and it is impossible to do that unless sufficient men are forthcoming."

In Malaya, 600 men have realized the urgency of the present call for men; those 600 have done all that can be done for themselves for Military Service, and thanks to the splendid way in which employers and employees have cooperated to make arrangements at no small sacrifice, some 300 odd of the 600 have been, or will be soon able to go. That is the result of 600 men realising what is their

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG AND HIS TENANTS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the Governor did me the honour of giving prominence to my undertaking to pay for my tenants the increased war rates shortly to come into force.

It has occurred to me that certain properties belonging to me are rented to corporations, companies, firms and shops who can well afford to pay the tax themselves. Obviously, the under-taking, of which His Excellency spoke, applied to residential properties in the occupation of those persons in whose behalf the Honourable Mr. Shawan put forward such a forceful and eloquent plea. I, therefore, assume that the public companies etc., mentioned will not care to take advantage of my offer for the remission of the special War Rate, but will only be too glad to co-operate in any scheme to raise additional contributions to His Majesty's Government for war purposes.

In that belief, may I solicit the good offices of your paper to announce that, if any of my tenants care to refund to me the special War Rate when payable, I promise to hand over all such refunds to be applied to War Charities, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, will acknowledge them in your columns?

As regards the Colony a list of 51 Singapore men (43 British born, 19 Eastern born) who have volunteered and been passed for service has been already published, a list of 40 applications to the Advisory Board (36 from Singapore) has been published, and the following lists complete the Singapore cases (some of the applications were put in early but were temporarily overlooked):—

As far as concerns properties leased by me for occupation otherwise than by my immediate lessee, I desire to make it clear that my engagement to pay the tax holds good only on condition that the immediate landlords make no increase in the rents of any of their tenants for the period for which the tax is paid.

Yours etc.

S. HO TUNG.

Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

ALLEGED COAL THEFT.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, two Chinese were charged with attempting to steal a quantity of coal from the yard of the Mitsui Bausa Kaisha, at Yauma.

Mr. E. Davidson prosecuted and Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

A Japanese tallyman stated that on June 14 the first defendant went to the yard about six o'clock in the evening and asked him if he would sell him some coal. Witness replied that he would, and defendant tendered a handful of small coins, which witness would not accept.

Defendant then gave him a \$10 note and said that he would come again at midnight. Meanwhile witness went to the offices of his company and reported the matter to them, and they made arrangements with the Police. At 9 o'clock, defendant came back and was shown a heap of coal near the typhoon refuge. There were several men there. Defendant went within five feet of the heap of coal and struck a match.

Witness then noticed two sampans coming along the seawall, followed by another sampan. A revolver shot was fired, and the first defendant began to run. Witness chased him and caught him, and handed him over to a Chinese constable.

Case proceeding.

American Mission To Russia.

Mr. Elmo Root's party, numbering 45, all arrived at Vladivostock on board the U.S. steamer Buffalo on June 3. They left Vladivostock for Petrograd by a special train that afternoon.

From Sir William Robertson's statement, there can be no doubt that more men are wanted. It is therefore necessary for everyone to examine the position as they see it, and for employers to endeavour to spare every single man they can.

THE GREATEST ECONOMY.

ST. GEORGE THE TANK.

Save Our Child, 13th.

Graphic Story of 40 Hours' Amazing Fight.

Lady Forbes-Berkeley writes to the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—

We women are asked to economise in food, and we are doing our best. To economise in lives is the more important matter at the moment, yet no big campaign has been made against that enemy of the Empire, the heavy rate of infant mortality.

We are losing more babies, potential citizens for the Empire, than we are losing fighting men, even though this is acknowledged to be the biggest and most dreadful war the world has known.

Women are not encouraged to know much about Government departments, and so many women do not know what I have recently learned, that the public health is in the hands of fourteen or more Government departments. The result is muddle, each department guards its rights and resents encroachments, and there being no central authority each goes its own way. I think if the women of Britain knew that it was for lack of co-operation among certain departments that we suffered so much in health matters and lost many little lives they would set about educating public opinion.

Lord Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board, a man who has proved his administrative capacity and ability in commercial enterprises, when he came to the Local Government Board saw at once what was needed. The Local Government Board and the National Insurance Commission are the two chief departments concerned in the care of the public health, and the Local Government Board deals with so many aspects of this work that it is an ideal authority for health matters. Lord Rhondda, realising the heavy losses of child life, that there shall be a Health Ministry, a knitting up of all these departments. The idea has been admitted to be sound by high authorities. Why is not something done?

I, as woman, and a mother, urge that there should be no delay in this matter. That every child should die from preventable causes is a disgrace to us, and we lose thousands. If there is a remedy, and it seems to me, and many others who have, that a Health Ministry would goodly bring about the public health, and that the gunners had ceased firing, but now again ordinary bullets and armour-piercing bullets rattled on his visor. He had already, with his own machine guns, shot a number of infantry along the trenches behind the wire. He now picked off a quantity of machine gunners, though some were burrowed into dugouts and stayed there till subsequently taken prisoners.

From the Warren of machine gunners he went on to the village fortress of Wancourt, asked a serpentine course in and around it, spitting fire—for he has the dragon's gifts as well as St. George's gifts—whenever a good target offered.

After this preliminary work St. George set out northwards to search the lairs of machine gunners on the slope. For a while the gunners had ceased firing, but now again ordinary bullets and armour-piercing bullets rattled on his visor.

He had already, with his own machine guns, shot a number of infantry along the trenches behind the wire. He now picked off a quantity of machine gunners, though some were burrowed into dugouts and stayed there till subsequently taken prisoners.

We shall need out new little citizens.

We women are proud to be able to be of service in this war by saving food so that the Hun may not defeat us, in spite of our men's gallant work in battle. But to those of us who have a sense of proportion—not so few—*—the cry of "Save the food"* is a comparatively unimportant one to *—Save the babies.*

—Save the babies and *—Save the food* is the order we would like observed, and the men in the trenches, who are singularly clear-sighted on big matters, now they are raised above their fellow men and have a wider vision, uphold all those who would save the country from being bled white.

From some officers in France not very long ago came cheques which they wished spent in providing milk for poor babies. "Go ahead with the Schools for Mothers" wrote a soldier man to a friend of mine.

Let us all give one pull and a strong one together, so that we may have a Health Ministry, and quickly. This will, it seems to me, be the finer economy we can effect during the war. One central authority instead of 14.

His Excuse.

A draper, 29, passed for general service, was said to be disintegrated with his classification at the Law Society Appeal Tribunal. He had a Harley Street doctor's certificate stating that he suffered from chronic tonsillitis, flat feet, varicose veins and defective sight.

"Any other ground?" inquired the deputy chairman. "Económico," he said. The military were asked not to call the man up for a month.

Says the *Manila Daily Bulletin* to hand:—Fifty thousand pesos for a band stand is too much for Manila at this time, Mr. Alcalde Lukban informed the City Engineer. Mr. Patston, who has just submitted to the chief executive the plans and specifications for the band stand of the New Luneta. Mr. Lukban has stated that such an elaborate affair is too much for the finances of the city at this time, in consequence of which, it is believed that a more simple and less costly one will now be designed, if the proposed work is to be accomplished.

The plans and specifications submitted by the city engineer were drawn in his office, and the structure would have been of the most artistic ever erected in the islands, or the Far East, for that matter.

The lighting arrangement would have been such that it could not have molested either the musicians or the people at attending the concert.

But the estimate of P50,000 placed on the work by the only engineer in the country, is considered too high for the work to be

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cotton.

Very little stock of local cotton is now in the market, and it is beginning to watch the weather and to cast an estimating eye in the direction of the end of the summer when the new crop comes in. The market is steady but quiet and some business is reported to have been done in the Ningpo staple at so high as Tls. 33. Nominal, Shanghai and Tungchow cotton is held at Tls. 34. Cotton is going sky-high in the Home markets also. The Washington State report for June shows a crop estimate of 89 per cent. as compared with a 10-year average of 79.8 per cent., and the insurance of the unfavourable report at the end of May sent cotton up the ladder. New York quotes as high as 22.90 cents, presumably for October. Liverpool quotes July 14.55d. and October (new crop) at 13.86d., according to Messrs. Tata's report, their Liverpool agents wiring: "Last chance buyers, considering price only, sold heavily lately; now getting frightened by the statistical strength."

The American Customs Duties. As already mentioned, despatched to the *Asahi* a few days ago reported that the U.S. Senate Committee had decided against the proposal for increasing the Customs duties by 10 per cent. all round and for imposing a new duty of 10 per cent. on tea. These reports are now contradicted by notices received by the Foreign Office and by the *Asahi*. A Japanese official despatch says that on May 31 the Financial Committee of the Senate decided to secure an additional revenue of \$840,000 from excise duty, and accordingly to impose an excise duty of 5 cents per lb. on tea, 3 cents on coffee, 1 cent on sugar and 3 cents on cocoas. The latest Washington despatch to the *Asahi* says that the Senate Committee resolved to excuse the provision for introducing an all-round increase of 10 per cent. on the existing Customs duties, and also to impose an import duty of 5 cents per lb. on tea, 2 cents on coffee, and of 3 cents on cocoas, and also an excise duty of half a cent on sugar. It will be seen that these two reports are rather contradictory, but agree on the point that the Senate Committee has decided to establish an import duty of 5 cents per lb. on tea. It will be remembered that the Customs Bill approved and sent up to the Senate by the House or Representatives provided for an import duty of only 2 cents a lb. on tea.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Hankow Tea.

Since the last report Keemun tea has been coming in freely. Over 100,000 half-chests have arrived, and the crop will probably not exceed 105,000 half-chests. Demand was quiet but business was fairly general each day mostly of course for Russia with a rather uncertain quantity for America. Prices ranged from Tls. 58 for the crack-head chop "Sin-Gar" to Tls. 31 for the last pack. All later packs were rather dusty and the head-packs, as was anticipated, stood out from anything else. Stocks are practically finished. Ningchow, Moning, etc.—These are of only average quality and do not compare well with Keemun. Demand has been slow and stocks are large except lead pack Mankong, which are fairly well packed over. Prices ranged from the crack Jingchow "Kee Hing" at Tls. 50 to Tls. 27 for a well known Huking Pack; a few small chests of choice Emperor Ning, how cargo realised up to Tls. 4. Hankow Tea:—After an almost record delay the market was at last opened on June 5 with a Young sow Tang at Tls. 26 and some 0,000 half-chests of these and similar teas have been settled at Tls. 26 to Tls. 28. Shantung, too, has been dealt in for America at Tls. 18 (say 22 1/4 cents gold), being for Russia has not yet come general, and it is difficult to say what is likely to happen. Various things, both political and financial, become more settled in that country. At the moment of the largest Russian firms Hankow has not bought a cargo. Transport is a most difficult difficulty, and it is said that tea is held up in Hankow and other places, to the value of millions sterling.

Marine Insurance Rates Raised.

The Japanese Government has again raised the premium charged under the War Marine Insurance Compensation Law—a law which makes the Treasury responsible for 30 per cent. of any claims legitimately made in accordance with its provisions. The advance is said to be due to the increased danger from German submarines. Nothing further is heard of the proposed revision or supersession of this law, though it is understood a Bill for the purpose will be introduced in the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet, though it is understood.

The Port of Lungkow. The Commissioner of Customs at Lungkow, in his report of the trade of the port for 1916, the first complete year since Lungkow was opened to trade, draws attention to the prospects of expansion. The geographical position of Lungkow makes it the natural door for commerce between Shantung and Manchuria.

In his opinion it was necessary for some enterprising merchants from the south to settle at Lungkow before much direct trade could be opened up with other parts of China.

A regular service by the China Merchants' steamers would no doubt have a stimulating effect. Among the factors retarding the growth of the port was the absence of necessary capital and the fact that junk trade from Lungkow did not enjoy the same privileges as at Chefoo. In regard to direct shipments to foreign countries, that would only be possible to any extent when foreign firms settled in Lungkow and the necessary banking facilities were available.

Increased American Trade. According to the report just issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington, America's foreign trade in March showed an increase over that of February of \$156,000,000, and is second in volume to only one other month during the war. The total exports for the nine months ending with March, amounted to \$4,634,893,518, and exceeded that of the same nine months of the previous year by \$1,640,000,000. The total exportation of food stuffs in all forms for the nine months was \$867,000,000, as compared with \$713,000,000 for the same period of the preceding year. The great increase was in crude materials for use in manufacturing, partially manufactured goods, and manufactured articles, which was \$1,492,000,000. From these figures, it is evident that in spite of the submarine campaign American manufacturers are delivering more goods than ever. The exports to Great Britain exceeded those of the preceding nine months by \$500,000,000, to France by \$311,000,000, Russia by \$273,000,000, and to Italy by \$36,000,000. The increase in export to South America during the same time was \$37,000,000. More Dollar Securities Required.

Although it is probable that the Government of the United States will make such arrangements as will relieve Great Britain of the necessity of depositing collateral security to cover further loans in America, it would appear that that cannot be done just yet, for the Treasury has issued a further list of about 400 stocks which it requires British holders to sell to it. The official notice applies Regulation 70 of the Defence of the Realm regulations to the securities; but nobody need trouble very much about the terms of 7c, as it only puts the demand in legal form. Those who must see its provisions however, will find them in the fourth Supplement to the Gazette of the 23rd January last. The securities requisitioned are nearly all debentures of preferred stock, a great many being the securities of minor railway companies or light, heat, and power undertakings. Argentine Government Treasury bonds, telephone and telegraph capital stock, American Tobacco bonds, American Wool preferred stock, and International Harvester preferred and common stock, however, are also on the schedule, which, as will be seen, is quite remarkable in its scope.—*Advertiser Guardian*.

The Shanghai Markets.

It has rained this week, says the commercial correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, of the 9th inst., and although rain is not particularly good for piece goods deliveries it is good for China both agriculturally and politically. Although China's political affairs, notably north of the Yangtze River, are in a muddled state, the country itself is as dry as the proverbial bone, and crops, like the season (this year has an extra month of February thrown in the Chinese calendar) are a month behind. Spring wheat is hardly above ground north of the river and last autumn's planting is straggly to a degree. The outlook, unless rain becomes general throughout the country, is not a bright one, for continued droughts mean poor crops and poor crops mean poor business.

Yarn.

Excepting for the fact that Japanese agents are bolstering up the market by offering high prices for local spinnings, for reasons best known to themselves, the local market is quiet. Some local Chinese mills have stopped work because of high priced cotton, and the Japanese perhaps for seeing a possible shortage, are paying high prices for 16s and 20s, purchasing some 14,000 bales this week and 10,000 last week, according to reports. Otherwise there is no demand. As for Indian yarns the market is firm, but there is no business to report. Importers are holding for better rates in view of the strength in cotton and the firmness of the Bombay market. Broach cotton has further advanced to Rs. 487 and Bengal cotton to Rs. 360.

Export Cargo in Kobe and Osaka.

There is still no appreciable improvement in the situation regarding the congestion of export cargo in Kobe and Osaka. According to the latest investigations, the congestion in the two ports now totals 185,600 tons. The share of Kobe is 105,778 tons, 55,545 tons being destined for North America, 17,898 tons for Bombay, 15,165 tons for London, Liverpool, and Marseilles, 7,920 tons for Hongkong and Singapore, 7,019 tons for Calcutta and Rangoon, and 710 tons for Shanghai and Hankow. The goods awaiting shipment in O-ka amount to 79,900 tons, of which 1,500 tons are for Bombay, 10,000 tons for Calcutta, 2,500 tons for Shanghai and Hankow, 6,700 tons for Hongkong, the South Seas, and Australia, 33,000 tons for North America, 26,500 for Europe, and 700 tons for South America.

Japan's Gold Reserve.

According to the latest returns issued by the Department of Finance, Japan's reserve of gold specie on the 2nd instant totalled Y860,000,000. Y36,000,000 being held at home and Y557,000,000 abroad. Compared with the figures for May 23rd last, this shows an increase of Y56,000,000 in the portion held at home but a decrease of Y34,000,000 in that abroad, or an increase of Y22,000,000 in the aggregate. The considerable increase at home with a marked decrease abroad is a new feature worthy of note, bespeaking a

WHEN YOU REVIEW THE SITUATION

on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE

& SON.

16 Queen's Road Central.



HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.
H. & S. Banks s. \$700

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$642¹

North Chinas n. t. 180

Unions s. \$860

Yangtze n. ex 73 \$190

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires. b. \$143

H. K. Fires. n. \$325

SHIPPING.

Douglas s. \$96

Steamboats n. \$17.50

Indos (Def.) b. \$104

Indos (Pref.) s. \$40

Shells n. 118¹

Ferries n. \$291²

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$10¹

Malabons b. \$25

MINING.

Kalians b. 33/6

Langkats b. t. 154

Raubs n. \$2.45

Tromohs n. 26/3

Urais n. 35¹

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves n. \$75

Kowloon Docks b. \$117

Shai Docks s. n. 92¹

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$99

H. K. Hotels s. \$99

Land Invest. b. \$93

H'p'ways Est. s. \$80

K'lo'ng Lands n. \$83

Shai Lands b. t. 80

West Points b. \$75

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 157¹

Kung Yiks n. t. 142¹

Shai Cottons s. t. 128

Yangtszeapoos n. t. 83

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents b. \$7.70

Dairy Farms n. \$23

Green Islands n. \$7.60

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes n. \$27

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level s. \$6.50

Trams, Peak old n. \$9.10

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90

Laundries n. \$3.40

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons n. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.60

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY
JUNE 20, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/5¹/2

Demand 2/5 15/16

30 d/s. 2/6 1/16

60 d/s. 2/6 3/16

4 m/s. 2/6 1/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 106

T/T Japan 115¹

T/T India Nom.

T/T San Francis-
co & New York 59¹

T/T Java 142¹

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T Frances 3.40¹

Demand, Paris 3.41

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/6 3/4

4 m/s. D/P 2/6 3/4

6 m/s. L/C 2/7

30 d/s. Sydney & 2/7

Melbourne 60¹

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 3.52¹

6 m/s. France 3.57¹

HOW KEIGHLEY SAVES:

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

Lead to Yorkshire and the Nation.

Keighley, May 1.—During the war this Yorkshire borough of 45,000 inhabitants has set many examples to the rest of the country. It has led the way in the reduction of the cost of shell making, in recruiting no less than 16 per cent. of its population and in the collection and utilisation of war material. It raised £2,250,000 for the last war loan, contributed over £25,000 for a war hospital, and has invested well over £200,000 in War Savings Certificates.

Now it is setting an example to the rest of the country in regard to food consumption. Recent statistics show that the bread consumption averages about 3lb. 1oz. per head per week, sugar just short of 1lb., and meat 2lb. The Food Control Committee is having several thousand small samples of bread made from flour substitutes. These samples are to be distributed among schoolchildren, along with the recipe, and in this way the little loaf will get into practically every house in the town. Further, the committee are displaying in a shop in one of the principal thoroughfares the amount of food required for an able-bodied person for one week, and also the amount required for one day.

The sanitary inspector states that the waste of food in the town is very small indeed, and there is every reason to believe that most people are rigorously rationing themselves. It should be mentioned that the Co-operative Society, which has 12,000 members, only allows 1lb. of sugar per head for their members' families. In its collection and utilisation of waste, Keighley saves to-day from £300 to £400 a year, or the equivalent of a half-penny rate.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,010 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with copious quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 993 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is £40 per annum.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold

at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Vœux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE. Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including: Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814)

25 ABINGDON LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "Annulus" London.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS

FRANK SMITH & CO.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

Telephone: 200 A. 155.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8 Des Vœux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 66, and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situated thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situated thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is £70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1 Des Vœux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 31st May, 1917.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:— The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyaholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is £85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Gilt, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE. Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including: Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly or wholly of gold; all manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs Department stand as follows:

Articles addressed to France must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly, exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee.

(2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mail will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.

Correspondence addressed to enemy states in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

NOTICES.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE, on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE PRICE. For further information, please apply to Kung Woo care of Chu Lui-kwai, Kwong Hung-tai Office Bonham Strand, Telephone No. 2051.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shaukiuk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Sam Mun and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 p.m.; Registration 3 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 7 p.m.

Macau.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Sundays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Sham Shui Po and Kammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Sham Chung.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.